

Rule 7(g) of the Rules of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, a statement of the Chair and Ranking Republican Member regarding H. Res. 1193, H. Res. 1220, H. Res. 1255, and H. Res. 1287.

The House has referred H. Res. 1193, H. Res. 1220, H. Res. 1255, and H. Res. 1287 to the Committee for its consideration. We acknowledge the referral of those resolutions. If adopted, the resolutions would have required the Committee to report to the House regarding aspects of its investigation "In the Matter of Allegations Relating to the Lobbying Activities of Paul Magliocchetti and Associates Group, Inc. (PMA)." Although the resolutions were not adopted, we are responding to expand further upon the Committee's previous public statements regarding its investigation in this matter.

The outside Office of Congressional Ethics, OCE, after investigation, concluded that matters for five Members regarding the PMA matter should be dismissed. After review, the Committee concurred with the outside ethics office. The Committee concluded that the matters of two other Members should also be dismissed because the facts regarding those Members' actions were not different from those of the five Members for whom both the Committee and OCE concluded dismissal was appropriate. The Committee's action to date does not preclude future Committee action related to these matters should new information warranting action become available.

The Committee publicly released a 305-page report that discusses the scope of the Committee's work in the PMA matter, as well as the basis for the Committee's bipartisan and unanimous conclusions. This report is available to the House and the public on the Committee's Web site, at <http://ethics.house.gov/>. As noted in that report, the Committee's investigation during a nine-month period included extensive document reviews and interviews with numerous witnesses. As a result of its own investigation and OCE's seven separate reports and findings, the Committee—whose Members include equal numbers of Democrats and Republicans—unanimously determined that the evidence presently before the Committee merited dismissal of all seven matters.

The information reviewed by the Committee included statements from all seven Members. Summaries of interviews with five Members were included in OCE's findings, which the Committee chose to publish. Since the Committee agreed with OCE's recommendation that those five matters should be dismissed, the Committee was not required to publish any statement or OCE's reports and findings in those matters, but did so because of the unique circumstances of this matter and in the interests of public disclosure and transparency.

In addition, the Committee sought statements from Representatives TIAHRT and VIS-CLOSKY to respond specifically to allegations about their conduct. Both Members provided the Committee with statements through counsel, and the Members certified under penalty of perjury to the truth of those statements. Both statements are available, in their entirety, in the Committee's public report. Based in part on those statements, the Committee found no evidence to conclude that the facts regarding Representatives TIAHRT and VIS-CLOSKY differed substantially from the facts regarding the

other five Members—for whom both the Committee and OCE recommended dismissal. Accordingly, the Committee concluded that the matters of the two other Members should also be dismissed.

In reaching its unanimous conclusion, the Committee relied not only on the findings provided by OCE, but its own investigation. During the course of its investigation in this matter, the Committee's staff reviewed close to one-quarter of a million pages of documents. The Committee investigation covered more than 40 companies with ties to PMA. OCE's findings included summaries of interviews with five Members' offices. The Committee investigation included interviews with 33 Members' offices. The Committee investigation involved interviews with chiefs of staff, military legislative aides, other Members' staff, and Appropriations Committee staff. In reaching its conclusions, the Committee relied on the totality of this large magnitude of information.

As in other investigations, although the Committee has discussed in general terms the scope of its investigation, it did not address more specific details of various investigative steps taken by the Committee. To do so would compromise the investigative capabilities of the Committee in this and future matters by chilling voluntary cooperation. Requiring the disclosure of the details of any investigative body's activities would damage its ability to conduct its activities. Ethics investigations, in particular, rely not only upon subpoenas, but upon voluntary cooperation. Success in such an investigation usually comes because people connected to the matter choose to cooperate with the investigators and volunteer information. In many cases, their decision to cooperate is based, in part, on their belief that their identity or the details of their cooperation will not be publicly disclosed.

Moreover, disclosing specific investigative steps taken in the PMA matter could compromise any ongoing criminal investigations; harm the ability of the Committee to investigate any additional allegations of wrongdoing in this or related matters; discourage those who might bring credible allegations to the Committee in the future from doing so; and chill the voluntary cooperation of those called before the Committee in various investigations.

Prior to the House referral of the resolutions to the Committee, on February 26, 2010, the Committee unanimously voted to release a public report in the PMA matter. By a unanimous and bipartisan vote, the Committee concluded that, based upon the totality of current information gathered during a nine-month investigation, no House Member or employee violated provisions of the Code of Official Conduct or laws, rules, regulations, or other standards of conduct applicable to his or her conduct in the performance of his or her duties or the discharge of his or her responsibilities relating to proposed appropriations requests and activities of PMA.

In addition, we note that policy decisions—whether about the current appropriations process, including earmarks, or about the campaign finance system—are not within the jurisdiction of the Committee. Whether these policies should be changed is a subject that should be taken up in the appropriate venue.

The task before the Committee in the PMA matter was to determine whether House Members and staff complied with the current law

and House rules. In a unanimous and bipartisan manner, the Committee concluded the evidence presently before the Committee merited dismissal of all seven matters. The Committee's action to date does not preclude future Committee action related to these matters should new information warranting action become available.

#### HONORING JAMES E. LYNCH AND CARLION J. ELDRIDGE

#### HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 26, 2010*

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Illustrious Potentate Noble James E. Lynch and Illustrious Commandress Daughter Carlion J. Eldridge as they are honored at the 2nd Annual Oman Temple/Oman Court Unity Ball on Saturday, May 1st in Saginaw Michigan.

James E. Lynch Graduated from Sophia High School in Sophia, West Virginia in 1966. He worked for General Motors Buick Motor Division for 39 years as a production worker. Married to the late Crystal Mae Johnson for 34 years, they had four children: Dawn, Felicia, Cassandra and James; and seven grandchildren. James has served as Junior Warden of the John W. Stevenson Lodge Number 56, as a member of the Saginaw Valley Consistory Number 71, and Illustrious Potentate of Oman Temple Number 72 for the year 2010.

Carlion J. Eldridge completed Charles Stewart Mott College Nursing Program and currently works at Maplewood Manor in Clio, Michigan serving the elderly. She is married to James F. Eldridge and their children are: Portia, David, Jamille, Isaac, Laetrile, Lakshea, Lovell, and Victor. The Oman Temple Number 72 has bestowed the title of Illustrious Commandress Daughter on her for this year.

Madam Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to rise with me and applaud the charity, enthusiasm and dedication of these two individuals. I pray their year of service to Oman Temple is a tremendous success.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF CAPTAIN ROBERT R. O'BRIEN JR., COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD SECTOR NEW YORK

#### HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 26, 2010*

Mr. NADLER of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and commend Captain Robert R. O'Brien Jr., Commander of the United States Coast Guard Sector New York, on his 40 years of distinguished service.

After leaving a Roman Catholic seminary in 1970, Captain O'Brien chose to enlist in the United States Coast Guard. While enlisted, he served on the USCGC Laurel before joining Group Fort Macon as a small boat coxswain. In 1976, he was assigned as Officer-in-Charge of the USCGC Blackberry at Oak Island, North Carolina. Upon his promotion to Chief Boatswain's Mate in 1979, he was transferred to

the largest Aid-to-Navigation Team in the Atlantic Area as the Officer-in-Charge. In 1980, he was again promoted to Chief Warrant Officer as the Commanding Officer of the Aid-to-Navigation Team for the Long Island Sound where he worked to ensure the safety of all nautical vessels by maintaining the integrity of the Long Island Sound's navigation systems.

Captain O'Brien received his commission as Lieutenant in 1983. In 1999, he was assigned to the Marine Safety Office in Memphis, Tennessee as the Commanding Officer. He left for Washington, DC in 2002 to serve as the Coast Guard Liaison to the Navy's Military Sealift Command where he performed a dual role as direct representative of the NMSC and staff member of G-MOC. In 2003, he was promoted to Captain and assumed command of the Marine Safety Office in Hampton Roads before becoming commander of the Sector Hampton Roads in 2005. On June 15, 2006, Captain O'Brien became Commander of Sector New York making him responsible for missions such as search and rescue, law enforcement, maintenance of Aids-to-Navigation, and ship inspections. Most importantly, he worked each and every day to ensure the safety and security of the port and citizens of New York.

Throughout his career, Captain O'Brien has diligently upheld his commitment to the Coast Guardsman's Creed. He is the recipient of multiple Meritorious Service Medals, Coast Guard Commendation Medals, and Coast Guard Commandant's Letter of Commendation Ribbons. He also holds the Coast Guard Cutterman, Surfman, and Coxswain pins as well as the Officer-in-Charge Afloat, Officer-in-Charge Ashore, and Command Ashore insignias.

For 40 years, his leadership and commitment to the Coast Guard have helped to preserve the safety of our Nation's shores.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking and congratulating Captain O'Brien on his long and venerable service in the United States Coast Guard.

ON THE OCCASION OF SERGEANT  
JENNIFER EVITTS' TRANSFER  
FROM THE UNITED STATES MARINE  
CORPS LIAISON OFFICE

**HON. GENE TAYLOR**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 26, 2010*

Mr. TAYLOR. Madam Speaker, today I recognize and pay tribute to Sergeant Jennifer Evitts, United States Marine Corps, on the occasion of her transfer from the liaison office. I, and many other members of this chamber, have had the pleasure of working with her over the past three years that she has served as part of Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps Office of Legislative Affairs and as the Congressional Liaison Non-Commissioned Officer of the U.S.M.C. Liaison Office in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Sergeant Evitts distinguished herself through exceptional meritorious service while serving as the Non-Commissioned Officer of Legislative Affairs. Every day she served in direct support of not only the Marine Corps Office of Legislative Affairs but in direct support of every member of Congress, every Marine and every American. Her keen abilities in or-

ganization, interpersonal relationships, and communication were extremely critical to the successful accomplishment of the Marine Corps Office of Legislative Affairs' mission. Her achievements and ability to get the job done have been understated but always effective and noteworthy. While serving in the Liaison office, Sergeant Evitts was able to develop and execute legislative strategy for the United States Marine Corps that was instrumental in creating a fiscal and policy landscape conducive to training and equipping the Nation's most elite fighting force, ensuring their success on the battlefield. She routinely turned broad guidance into action which energized the Office of Legislative Affairs and members of Congress alike. Her actions allowed the Marine Corps to engage members of Congress and their staffs, directly facilitating the increased emphasis on improving Congressional relationships—a cornerstone of CMC's strategic vision.

The Marine Corps House of Representatives Liaison Office that Sergeant Evitts leaves behind is functional and responsive, highly integrated, and favors a proactive legislative strategy. While leading the House Liaison Office through the extraordinary challenges associated with Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom and the ongoing Global War on Terror, she concurrently ensured that a myriad of daily Congressional communications, taskings and events were executed flawlessly. During Sgt. Evitts' four years as the Non-Commissioned Officer, she accomplished the full spectrum of the Marine Corps' legislative mission. She exemplified the candor and knowledge that we have come to expect from the Marine Corps and she played a key role in maintaining superb relationships between the Marine Corps and the House of Representatives.

Throughout her tour, Sgt. Evitts effectively responded to several thousand congressional inquiries, many of which gained national level attention. During her time on Capitol Hill, Sgt. Evitts successfully planned, coordinated and escorted over 50 international and domestic Congressional and Staff Delegations. Her detailed coordination with foreign government officials, U.S. State Department, and senior military officials ensured that each delegation was conducted professionally. Her attention to detail and anticipation of requirements allowed Representatives to focus on fact-finding and glean new insights that informed critical decisions to support the people of the United States. Due to her professionalism, dedication and keen knowledge, Sgt. Evitts became the most sought after military escort for delegations conducting Congressional travel. The time she has spent supporting Members of the House has been truly noteworthy. She has made lasting contributions to the House of Representatives.

HONORING THE LIFE AND  
ACHIEVEMENTS OF REV. BEN-  
JAMIN LAWSON HOOKS

SPEECH OF

**HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 2010*

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support H. Res. 1271 "Honoring the

life and achievements of Dr. Benjamin Lawson Hooks" introduced by my distinguished colleague from Michigan, Representative CONYERS.

Dr. Benjamin Lawson Hooks was a civil rights leader and served as the Executive Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) from 1977 to 1992. Dr. Hooks graduated with a bachelor's degree from Howard University, a juris doctor degree from DePaul University College of Law, and received an honorary doctorate from Central Connecticut State University. He held professional memberships with the American Bar Association, National Bar Association, Tennessee Bar Association, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, and Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc. After passing the Tennessee Bar, he established his own law practice.

Dr. Hooks served as a distinguished adjunct professor for the Political Science Department at the University of Memphis. In 1996, the Benjamin L. Hooks Institute for Social Change was established at the University of Memphis. The Benjamin L. Hooks Institute is a public policy research center supporting the urban research mission, and honoring Hooks' many years of leadership in the American Civil Rights Movement. The Hooks Institute also emphasizes social movements, race relations, strong communities, public education, effective public participation, and social and economic justice.

Dr. Hooks was ordained as a Baptist minister in 1956, and he preached regularly at the Greater Middle Baptist Church in Memphis. He joined the Southern Christian Leadership Conference along with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Dr. Hooks became a pioneer of NAACP-sponsored restaurant sit-ins and other boycotts of consumer items and services.

In 1965, Dr. Hooks was appointed by Governor Frank G. Clement as the first African American criminal court judge in the Shelby Criminal Court. In 1966, he would later campaign for and win a full term to the same judicial office that he had been appointed to due to a vacancy. In 1972, President Richard Nixon appointed Dr. Hooks to be one of the five commissioners to the Federal Communications Commission, FCC. As a member, he addressed the lack of minority ownership of television and radio stations, the minority employment statistics for the broadcasting industry, and the image of African Americans in mass media. Dr. Hooks served as a producer and host for several local television shows in Memphis.

Dr. Hooks' honors and awards include the NAACP Spingarn Medal for outstanding achievements made by an African American, receiving the Presidential Medal of Freedom from President George W. Bush in November of 2007, and he was inducted into the International Civil Rights Hall of Fame at the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site on January 12, 2008. The Memphis Library Branch is also named in his honor. The NAACP later created the Benjamin L. Hooks Distinguished Service Award, which is awarded to persons for their efforts in implementing policies and programs which promote equal opportunity.

So it is with great pride and admiration that we honor Dr. Benjamin Lawson Hooks as a great civil rights leader, and as a successful